

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1881.

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NUMBER 51

WILMINGTON POST
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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There is no doubt but that whatever of political freedom the human race enjoys originated in the independent cities which arose in Europe during the middle ages. About the beginning of the eleventh century some of the cities of Italy, encircled by the weak and imperfect jurisdiction exercised by the Emperor of the Francionian and Subian lines, began to form themselves into political bodies under the government of law established by the common consent. Although it was at first regarded as a bold and fortunate usurpation on the part of these communies, rather than a reumption of some of the natural rights of mankind, in a short time the wealth which a highly successful commerce had diffused over Italy, enabled them to purchase from their nominal sovereigns beyond the Alps, charters of ample and free jurisdiction within their walls, and frequently over much of the adjacent territory.

These examples of freedom soon crossed the mountain barrier, and made their way into France. Louis the First, in order to introduce a check upon the almost regal power claimed and wielded by his great barons, adopted the plan of granting new privileges to the towns situated on the crown lands. The remaining cities obtained from the indulgence or weakness of their feudal chiefs the same similar charter to those which had been conferred by the King. In those centuries the practice had spread over Europe, and its advantages were found to be great and its effects salutary. Towns upon acquiring the charters of community, became so many little Republics and known and equal laws were administered by Magistrates who were the choice of the people. They became the nuclei of civilization, and the serfes nobles, whose neighboring castles had become dens of robbers became prouder to be chosen legislators of the free cities, than they had been when waging private war at the head of their vassals, or defying the authority of their lord paramount.

It is impossible to enumerate the benefits which flowed from these institutions. Where the whole community assembled together to consult upon their common interests, to exchange ideas and opinions on their common wants, and to adopt measures for their common welfare, then is exhibited in the highest degree those qualities which develop progress. It is one of the weightiest truths of Bacon, that in the management of practical affairs the wisdom of the wisest man is less reliable than the deliberate and concurrent judgment of common minds.

In many of the States of our Union the institution has struck a deeper root and grown into far more massive proportions than in any of the cities of the several kingdoms of Europe. And it is precisely in those communities in which the town meeting decides all questions in which the community has an interest by the deliberate and concurrent judgment of common minds, that intelligence, prosperity and progress are greatest.

It was attempted in North Carolina fifteen years ago to introduce the principle of local self-government. The soil fell upon an unfruitful soil. While other States had by using and developing this great institution, become rich in material blessings, our own like the sons of Gideon remained dry in the eyes of the fertilizing shower. At length in 1875 the usurping convention turned away from the constitution it had framed, and left every community in the State voiceless and powerless in the management and conduct of the affairs which are peculiarly its own. The fact is that the slaveholding oligarchy of the Southern States had under the name of a Republic built up an exclusive system like the Venetian oligarchy. The slaves of the war emancipated the ranks of non-slaveholding whites as well as persons of the blacks from control.

The noble veneration for this transcendental principle misleads, there is a growing conviction among our people that they are more competent to take charge of and conduct their affairs than a junta selected by the Legislature at Raleigh. They are beginning to realize that supporting such selfish demagogues as Vance who by appealing to greed and pride induced them to renounce their right to local self-government, they signed away the greater portion of their freedom. The signs of the times point most unmistakably to a revolution, and in that day we may vainly call upon the Indians to drive them from the Indians and enraged people.

CHRISTMAS RAMBLINGS.

Theooting of horns and explosion of fire or canon crackers are harbingers of the Christmas tide. The stores are decorated in their holiday dress and the Christmas trade has fairly opened. Vision of Chris Cringle, who is more familiarly known as Santa Claus, floats through the imagination of "the little ones" in rapid transformation. Their little prattle is nightly heard calling up the chimney to Santa Claus asking for innumerable gifts ranging from the aesthetic to ridiculous. *Pater Familis* is often puzzled and are perplexed in making selections. Our advertising columns will prove a great auxiliary in suggesting something to the perplexed minds. For the little ones just drop in.

VARIETY STORE.
kept by the veteran toy dealer, Mr. L. Flanagan. His stock is unusually large this season and compasses all the novelties in toys; confectionaries, millinery and fancy goods. For mother or the girls,

M. M. KATZ
is the place to look for presents for them. There you can find sisters, cloaks, jackets, dolmanes and fine dress goods, whatever is recommended at Katz's invariably turns out well and always gives satisfaction. His stock consists of the latest novelties in dress goods, silks, satins, mens' and boys' wear.

Mat is often in this progressive age judged by the clothes he wears. If you should desire to be well dressed and fashionable,

OTTERBOURG'S MENS' WEAR DEPOT

is the place to buy a good, warm, well-made and stylish suit of clothes. Otterbourg pays considerable attention to the details in having his stock made and you not only get good goods from him but they are put together in such a manner as not to rip. To our friends in the country we would say order a suit by mail and see what a stylish suit you would get. Read Otterbourg's attractive advertisement elsewhere in this paper, to be supplied with all the paraphernalia for gymnastic exercises, and fears not competition. Do not neglect your homes in your Christmas preparation.

A well furnished room adds to health and comfort.

DEN WHITE, THE PAPER HANGER,

keeps up with the styles and can furnish shades of all colors for your windows, and has wall paper to match.

He can do your work in an artistic manner. Give him a trial order for a pair of the very fashionable turkey red window shades that he is making a run on, and see if what we say is not true.

We know you must feel tired just now after inspecting all the stocks but come with us down to

SCHUYLER'S CAFE

and brace up the inner man. Fine did you say? Yes? Let's see if supper is ready! The dining room you see is nicely arranged, the appointments are all good and so is the bill of fare.

Just over the way is the old established quarters of

GEORGE MYERS,

Santa Claus, rendezvous for goodies, nicknacks, choice groceries and fine liquors. A good dinner Christmas day is always enjoyed, and to have a good dinner you must have good groceries, these you can get at Myers'. If it is not so we will let you put up on our eyes or hurl us over a cliff or humble us by making a Neal in the presence of the large number of customers who are always in the store. After the above effort at play on words we will have to brace up with some of the fine liquors kept in this establishment. Now let us rest for a few minutes in one of those easy, comfortable chairs of

BEHRENDS & MUNROE

before we undertake to examine their large stock of carpets and furniture. A room furnished with some of their furniture is a great luxury. They have furniture to suit all tastes from the richest to the poorest. Before making your purchases examine their stock. Next we drop into

ORTMAN'S CLUB ROOM

where the best of wines and liquors are kept. Oysters on the half shell, stewed, fried or scolloped are served at all hours.

JEVENS' HOME MADE CANDY

is toothsome and free from impurities. Children will eat candy and as there is nothing but pure sugar in Jevens' candy we would advise parents to purchase it. In our rambles we must not pass St. Julian by.

THE NORTH CATHOLIC HOUSE

kept by him is well and favorably known. You can always get a good glass of liquor at his place and a meal served to suit you from his restaurant next to the bar.

Fresh confectionaries, juicy fruits sweet biscuits are relished by both old and young.

ZIMMERMAN,
corner Second and Princess streets, has just returned from the Northern markets where he selected a choice stock of the finest candies which he offers at low prices to the Christmas trade.

CITY ITEMS.

Eggs retail at 40 cents per dozen. Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Coffee.

See advertisement of C. E. Jevens, who advertises the finest home-made candies in the city.

Mr. James Sprunt, we are glad to state, is doing very nicely, and has been out taking the fresh air for the past few days.

Hon. Geo. Davis and H. Nutt, Esq., are and have been quite sick at their residences in this city. We are pleased to note an improvement in their condition.

Rev Frank H. Wood, the new Pastor of the Front Street M. E. church, has arrived in the city, and will fill the pulpit of the church to-day.

Mr. Carl Mugge is contemplating the erection of two two story brick buildings on Princess street, near Second, to be occupied as offices and rooms.

The cases of F. G. Swann vs. L. A. Hart, J. C. Bally and others and the Vestry and Warden of St. James' Episcopal Church, are set for the next term of the Superior Court.

"Crazy Kitty" and "Big Head Josh," two unfortunate creatures, have been sent to the insane department of the county poor house, where they will receive such attention as will be conducive to their bodily comfort.

The Wilmington Acrobats are having erected on their grounds, southwest corner of Sixth and Princess streets, a building, to be supplied with all the paraphernalia for gymnastic exercises, and fears not competition. Do not neglect your homes in your Christmas preparation.

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corner Second and Princess streets, has just returned from the Northern markets where he selected a choice stock of the finest candies which he offers at low prices to the Christmas trade.

DSTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred on 16th inst at Sans Souci plantation, the property of Mr. John F. Garrel, situated near this city. At the sound of the alarm the fire companies promptly responded, and proceeding over the railroad discovered that the burning barn was beyond the city limits on the Little Bridge Road, and retraced their steps. The loss estimated by Mr. Garrel on barn (160 feet long) at \$1,500, on rice \$1,250, on straw over \$2,000. Most of the rice crop had been sold and delivered. Insurance to over \$3,000 had been effected with various agencies in this city and it is hoped the individual loss will not be as heavy as first anticipated. Origin of the fire unknown, but supposed to be the result of carelessness of persons hunting in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Foster, of East Canton, Pa., the parents of our respected fellow-citizen Col. F. W. Foster, are here on a visit. We congratulate the Colonel, and wish his father and mother an exceedingly happy stay, as we have no doubt it will be, from the fact that the Colonel's many friends in the city will join in making the visit of his beloved father and mother a pleasant one.

Capt. Lynch, the efficient and popular conductor of the W. & W. R. R., has taken a better half, and is now off spending a pleasant and happy furlough. May the Captain and bride live long and be happy, in the wish of a very large circle of friends.

The Fair at Wadesboro comes off on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. Don't forget. All must go. The railroad fare is cheap, in fact it is almost free, and a splendid time may be expected.

RAILROAD CAR DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Saturday night last the hands connected with Capt. Slocum's train coming south when just this side of Faison, discovered that the baggage car was on fire, they notified Capt. S. of the fact who at once stopped the train, but the car was so completely enveloped in the flames that nothing could be done to save either the car or baggage; the other cars were cut loose from the burning one and saved. Some of the baggage was said to be very valuable from the amounts claimed from the company by the passengers. The mail was delayed and did not arrive until Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The enterprising local of the Star has not yet learned of the accident, we suppose he will get it in a few days.

The following deeds and mortgages have been probated by the proper officers, the past week: F. H. Darby, Commissioner, deed to lease C. G. Mugge; M. Bellamy, commissioner, deed to D. Niel Howard; C. C. Morris, mortgage to R. O. Myers; Alex Sprunt; James Sprunt, deed to Eliza M. Hicks, Martha Farrier deed to Thos Gladden; C. M. Stedman and wife deed to B. M. Murphison; C. M. Stedman and wife deed to D. R. Murphison; C. M. Stedman and wife deed to Fannie E. Hankins; C. M. Stedman and wife deed to Isaac Moriar; J. O. Miller and wife deed to Fredrick Jones.

Col. Jno W. Atkinson received a telegram from Gov. Jarvis yesterday appointing him one of the commissioners of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. The commissioners hold a meeting at Fayetteville on Monday next.

Marriage licenses have been issued by the Register of Deeds to the following persons, the past week: Mr. Hiriam J. Charles and Miss Molly Newkirk, Mr. J. D. Bell and Miss Lizzie F. Fowler, W. Bell and Miss Mary A. Rhew, Clayton Moore and Miss Lou Robinson, Anthony Davis and Miss Lucilla Johnson, Mr. M. Davis and Miss Lizzie Watterson.

SURVEYING OF WHITENOAK RIVER.—Lieut Darling, of the U. S. Engineer Department, has been for the past ten days surveying Whitenoak River from Beaufort to the sea. We are exceedingly delighted at this good news and congratulate the people of Carteret and Onslow counties on this matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW FURNITURE STORE

Behrends & Munroe

8. C. on Market & Second Streets.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We cordially call the attention of the public to our new furniture store, Behrends & Munroe, located on Market & Second Streets.

For further information, apply to Prof. W. H. Moore, 10 Market Street, or to Mr. Behrends & Munroe.

Our furniture is of the best quality and is well worth the money.

Our prices are moderate and our service prompt.

Our goods are well made and durable.

Our furniture is well

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1881.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The political affairs of the North State are somewhat complicated, but there seems to be a fair prospect that they may be strengthened out and a united front be presented to the Bourbons. There are the Grant Republicans, and the Sherman Republicans, the Keogh men and the Mott-Canadians, the Prohibitionists and the anti-Prohibitionists, the county government men and the State-centralization government men.

The State Executive committee is presided over by Dr. Mott, Colonel Keogh was formerly at its head. There is no question upon which the Republicans need be divided. The anti-Prohibitionists carried the State by a majority so overwhelming that the minority does not count. This question is therefore settled. No Republicans should be tabooed because of his views thereon. No Republican should attempt any further in behalf of the Prohibition policy, because it is out of the question to carry it. This question being settled, there can be no profit in other dissensions. Every Republican, then, can be equal in rights of every other. The divisions within the party over the Presidency are now out of date. Opposition to the common enemy is the only test. Not how to communicate Republicans, but how to win Democrats to a liberal political policy, having in view the destruction of the Bourbon organization—this is the duty of the present.

Dr. John J. Mott, the chairman of the State Executive committee, now in the city, is of the opinion that a liberal policy can be carried out in North Carolina, as it has been in Virginia. This will require the co-operation of all Republican elements and an entire oblivion for all past differences within the party.

The country will expect such a result. As to the leadership in North Carolina, that cannot be made from without. Let it be determined, by events within the state, but let it have for its following "all who are opposed to the restoration to power of the Bourbon Democracy in the Nation!"—National Republic.

The National Republic is right about letting the people of the state decide who shall be the leaders. In fact the Republicans of North Carolina never intend to allow any man or set of men to "boss" them; they are independent and adopt their own leaders but those leaders must submit to be instructed by the Republican masses. It is a party of a hundred and twenty thousand sovereigns. And bad will be the fate of any one man, or dozen men, who tries to be the "boss," or "bosses." The great masses of our party are perfectly united, there is no split or division in their ranks; they have almost to a man voted against Prohibition and intend to follow it up, and take advantage of the split in the Democratic ranks on that question, and it will be a very prominent feature in the next campaign. The Democrats first took the election of local officers out of the hands of the people and the next step was to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirits, then the masses arose in their might and defeated the bill by 116,000 majority, about four votes out of every five were cast against it, and now they will not trust men who were in favor of such proscriptive legislation. And the people intend to go still further and force from those who advocated centralization of power at Raleigh, and the repeal of the present law of appointing local officers, so that each township can manage its own local affairs without being dictated to by one man or a set of men at Raleigh who they have for county commissioners, magistrates, school commissioners, &c. There are no Grant Republicans, or Sherman Republicans, or Keogh Republicans, or Mott Republicans, or Canady Republicans. But there is to-day in North Carolina a 120,000 of the very best men in the State who are Republicans from the purest of motives, they followed no one longer than he walked in the path of Republicanism—equal rights for all men. The party is at this time far better united than ever before, and they will not be divided by the selfish motives of anyone man or faction of men, and we hope the National Republic will make a note of this.

The Republicans of this State endorse Dr. Mott in his liberal policy and will follow him in the matter of reclaiming the state from the Bourbon Democracy, in fact Dr. Mott is a gentleman of very high culture and superior ability, and believes in enforcing the will of the majority of his party. And as long as we have such a man at the head of the state committee there will be no danger of boxes.

Prof. W. H. Moore is making a very excellent reputation over the state. The *Bootheel Tribune*, the *New Bernian* at New Bern, the *Star of Goldsboro*, and several other papers speak in the highest terms of the practice of Dr. Moore, and state that he has made some very remarkable gains. Dr. Moore is a man of energy and will accomplish whatever he undertakes, if hard work will do it; and we are very glad to hear of his successful operations. Prof. Moore, we hear, makes his headquarters at New Bern. He has appointed Clark Johnson as his legal agent here.

SCHOOL BOOKS—AN OUTRAGE.

The question of what particular series of text-books to use in our schools is now, as it has always been, a perplexing one. That any one series should combine in itself the excellencies necessary to make it exclusively the book for schools is, in our mind, questionable. The only real test of the practicability of the tenets of an author must come after all from the school room. A class of politicians may accidentally select a good book; but they are more liable to select bad one. Hence, we are opposed totally to any class prescription,—to any legislative juggling or chicanery in this our dearest right, which we must insist upon,—the placing in the hands of our children, other than such books as we know to be pure in tone, healthy in morals, and practically the very best in the advanced methods of presenting, not theories or issues, but the solid facts we find so necessary they should early possess. For they must necessarily become producers instead of consumers at a very immature age.

These remarks are suggested by the fact that, it has come to our knowledge that during the past year wholesale changes in the books have been made in certain localities in this state, not at the instance of the teachers or the request of the patrons, but by local boards who are egged on by the politicians at the Capital no doubt, whose interest in perfecting a so-called uniformity in the direction of certain publishers, is laudable(?) but when we consider that the changes frequently made are, we expect, satisfactory; they are pure and healthy in tone, as we can attest, and are free from all sectional references that could make them objectionable to any one. Can it be that this is a crime, and that we should be compelled to foster the claims of publishers whose claims are based upon their imprint, having only the names of Southern authors in them? this, in itself, should be sufficient cause to put the stamp of condemnation upon every book that is pressed upon the people contrary to their will, and we call upon all teachers and friends of education in the State to "look well to their interests and their rights. There is nothing in the present law, no more than there was in the old one, which underwent some changes at the last session of the Legislature, that makes the use of any particular text book binding or mandatory; the books named by the State Board can only be recommended under the law and their use is optional. We do not intend to let this matter rest, but will have something further to say on the subject at an early day—something regarding the character of these recommended books which a State Bureau of education insists shall be used, whether they are such as we want or not.

OUR TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA. Tuesday evening at 6.25 we took the train at the Wilmington and Weldon depot for Philadelphia, to attend a meeting of the National Council, arriving there at 1 o'clock Wednesday. We had time to take lunch before the Council was called to order by Gen. J. B. Negley, of Pittsburg, Pa. A very large representation was present from the states, and after the regular order of business was attended to, the old officers were unanimously re-elected. The meeting was one of pleasure as well as business. A large number of the leading citizens of the nation being present. Appropriate resolutions were passed, concerning the death of General Garfield, who was a member of the order.

A resolution of confidence in the integrity of President Arthur, and pledging him the support of the Council in his arduous duties, was unanimously adopted.

A committee of 46, one from each state and territory was appointed to meet at Washington early in January and tender their resolutions to the President. Able speeches were made by Gen. Negley, Gen. Grover of Ohio, Col. Cook of Washington, D. C., Hon. J. E. Bryant of Ga., Mr. W. D. Fenton of Philadelphia, and others.

The Council was found, on a thorough investigation, to be in a prosperous condition, and increasing very rapidly in numbers. President Arthur has been a member of the Council for many years. Among the Vice Presidents are such men as Gen. Grover of Ohio, Hon. W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire, and Governors and Senators.

We left Philadelphia at 12.30 Wed-

nesday night, arrived at Washington on Thursday morning at 6.30 and remained there until 11.30, when we boarded the train for home, arriving here Thursday night at 11 o'clock.

We met in Washington Dr. J. J. Mott and Thomas N. Cooper, who were in fine spirits. Dr. Mott had just resigned the day before and had his ill-fated personal and political friend, Mr. Cooper, appointed in his place. Dr. Mott has been in office many years, and was tired of official life, therefore he retired and had a personal friend appointed in his stead. We hope Mr. Cooper will succeed in filling the place as satisfactorily as Dr. Mott, both to the party and the business community.

He is a good and clever gentleman and a business man of respectable reputation, therefore we may expect a reliable and acceptable official.

Capt. White, Collector at Newbern answers our enquiry of last issue. We hope to know better. There are such men among us as Prof. D. P. Allen, N. F. Roberts, N. W. Hardee, Dr. Moore, G. H. Moore, Rev. Dr. J. Shander, Rev. M. A. Hopkins, Hon. G. H. White, Chas. N. Hunter, Rev. E. E. Green, Esq. Rev. G. R. Harris, Prof. A. S. Richardson, C. W. Chapman, Rev. G. S. Smith, John C. Dancy, Rev. Prof. M. G. Motter, and many others whom do not now live in our state. There are all now

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE 2d DIST., N. C.
NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 12, 1881.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:
SIR:—In your issue of the 11th inst., you say: "We have received information that Collector White has a Democrat as Deputy Collector at Halifax. This we state on information which appears to be reliable. We desire to know if this is true."

Allow me to say that your informer is entirely mistaken as to the Deputy Collector in Halifax being a Democrat. For further confirmation of the fact that Mr. Capell is a good Republican, I refer you to Hon. O. Hubbs, Hon. J. E. Dudley, Hon. F. D. Dancy, Hon. J. H. Williamson, Hon. Hugh Cole, Bishop W. H. Wood, and others, willing to stand contentedly by and see their race—their offspring thus robbed of one of their dearest rights? We believe not.

The books which it is demanded shall be thrown out of our school to please a party and to enrich the publishers who are the pets of the powers that be, are, we expect, satisfactory; they are pure and healthy in tone, as we can attest, and are free from all sectional references that could make them objectionable to any one. Can it be that this is a crime, and that we should be compelled to foster the claims of publishers whose claims are based upon their imprint, having only the names of Southern authors in them? this, in itself, should be sufficient cause to put the stamp of condemnation upon every book that is pressed upon the people contrary to their will, and we call upon all teachers and friends of education in the State to "look well to their interests and their rights. There is nothing in the present law, no more than there was in the old one, which underwent some changes at the last session of the Legislature, that makes the use of any particular text book binding or mandatory; the books named by the State Board can only be recommended under the law and their use is optional. We do not intend to let this matter rest, but will have something further to say on the subject at an early day—something regarding the character of these recommended books which a State Bureau of education insists shall be used, whether they are such as we want or not.

Very respectfully,

E. A. WHITE,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
WELDON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1881.
Hon. W. P. Canaday, Proprietor Wilmington Post.

MY DEAR SIR:—Being a subscriber to your paper, and in perusing its valuable columns of the issue of Sunday, Dec. 11th, I notice a communication, or at least that information had been received that Collector White had a Democrat as Deputy Collector at Halifax. I would most respectfully refer you to Hon. J. E. O'Hara, of Halifax county, late member-elect to Congress from Second District, but subsequently counted out by Democrat returning board, as you were done in same manner in favor of Shackelford, as to whether I am a Democrat or not, and also to E. C. Kehoe, Esq., Deputy Collector at Large, Newbern, N. C.

I have no doubt but that my Democratic friends would like very much to have me removed as I am the only white Republican in my town, which contains over one thousand inhabitants. In justice to myself I would like to have this matter corrected.

I am, with much respect,

W. H. CAPELL,
Deputy Collector.

We publish below a letter from Hon. Jas. E. O'Hara, concerning the question of the politics of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue of Halifax county. We are glad to hear that this gentleman is a Republi-

cian and we make no apologies for publishing the editorial paragraph in our last issue. We run a Republi-

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NORTH CARTHAGE, N.C.

MEN'S WEAR

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

DURING
Christmas Holidays!
BY
OTTERBOURG!

THE
ACKNOWLEDGED PEER AMONG CLOTHIERS.

We only express the conviction of our own
minds, when we say that our

SUITS FOR GENTLEMEN!

ARE HANDMADE,
BETTER CONSTITUTED,
MORE STYLISHLY DESIGNED,
MORE CAREFULLY MADE,
AND CHEAPER!
THAN ANY SIMILAR LINE OF CLOTH-
ING SOLD IN THIS CITY.
We use unanswerable arguments when
we make the statement that our large

OTTERBOURG'S

ULSTERS AND ULSTERETTES

ARE MODELS OF BEAUTY
CONTRIVED BY HIS SPECIAL DESIGNER, AND
MADE INTO HANDSOME, DURABLE, WELL-
FITTED AND STYLISH GARMENTS.

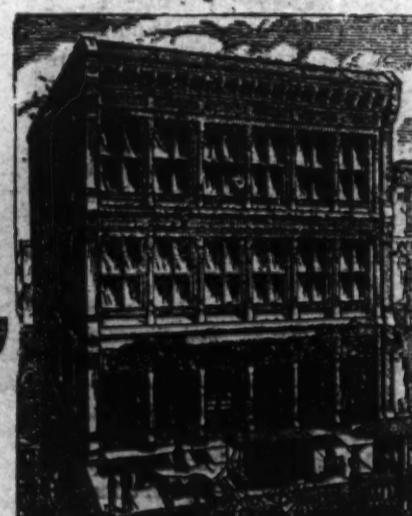
OVER FIFTY STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

WHEN OTTERBOURG'S GARMENTS ARE IN-
SPECTED THEY ARE FIRST CRITICIZED BY THEIR
ELEGANCE, NEXT BY THEIR EXCELLENCE
FITTING QUALITIES, THEN BY PRICE,
AND, LASTLY, BY THEIR ASTONISHING
CHEAPNESS.

IT IS NO BLESSING TO OUR CUSTOMERS AT
THE MEN'S WEAR DEPOT TO BE FOUND THE

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

Department of



OTTERBOURG

CLOSE CASH BUYING!

WHEREIN WE OBTAIN VERY GREAT PRIMARY DIS-
COUNTS, AND THE SYSTEM OF RULING OUR HOUSE
(A SYSTEM NEVER VIOLATED UNDER ANY CIRCUM-
STANCES), MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR OTHERS TO
COMPETE WITH US.

"MEN'S WEAR DEPOT"

IN
EITHER STYLE OR PRICE!

Suits for the PROFESSORIAL GENTLEMAN,
Suits for the TRADESMAN,
Suits for the MECHANIC,
Suits for the LABORER,
SUIT'S FOR ALL, IN EVERY STATION AND WALK OF LIFE.

FROM FIVE DOLLS UPWARDS.

READY MADE CLOTHING

IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OVERCOATS

IN ALL SIZES, IN THE COLOR YOU DESIRE,
FROM \$2.75 UPWARDS. THIS WILL INCLUDE
THE WHOLE COST OF MANUFACTURE,
SHIPMENT AND FREIGHT.

REMEMBER, WE MAINTAIN A SPECIAL
SHIPPING OFFICE BY EXPRESS, C. O. D., WHICH
WITH PRIVILEGE TO EXAMINE, NEEDS NO
PROMPT ATTENTION BY ADDRESSING.

Louis J. Otterbourg,

MEN'S WEAR DEPOT,
21, 22, 23 AND 24 Water Street,
Durham, N. C.

DEPOT!

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC 16, 1881

We publish below a letter from District Attorney Albertson, who it will be seen concurs entirely with the opinion of Col. McRae. We are exceedingly gratified at this from the fact that it will be seen by the Commissioners of the different counties in the state that they must now do their duty by the colored people or be subject to indictment and prosecution in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts.

OFFICE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

W. P. CANADY, Esq.:

SIR.—The able and lucid opinion of Col. McRae, sent me by you, has been read by me with great pleasure. There can be no controversy about the law, in the case suggested. If there exists a case within the jurisdiction of the eastern district of North Carolina, of the Commissioners of a county to put the names of any colored men in the jury box, a prima facie case, under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress of March 1st, 1875, is disclosed; and every such case, when properly constituted in any Federal Court in this jurisdiction, will be prosecuted. There are means provided to effect this end, the same as exist in every case of the violation of a law of the United States.

Let complaint be made before a Commissioner of the Circuit Court on oath, or let application be made to a District or Circuit Court Judge for a bench warrant, and the case will be tried, as any other criminal charge is examined. The way to prosecute in all criminal offenses is made plain and easy by the law.

If parties prosecuted, in our state courts for offenses, in counties in which this illegal exclusion of colored persons exists, prefer such a course, it is easy to move to quash the indictments. Parties aggrieved have a choice of jurisdiction, with ultimate appeal in either tribunal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Very respectfully,

J. W. ALBERTSON.

BISHOP J. W. HOOD AND COLORED MASONRY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge of Masons (colored) of North Carolina convened at Goldsboro, on Tuesday last, the representation was very large from all the subordinate lodges in the State, and Bishop J. W. Hood was again re-elected Grand Master, which was a merited compliment. Bishop Hood has labored faithfully and with great success in behalf of his lodges and has made the institution a very large and prosperous one in the State. And while we are writing of this highly respected gentleman, we desire to say that in our opinion there is no more able or faithful laborer in behalf of the colored people in North Carolina than Bishop J. W. Hood.

Col. Geo. L. Mabson, of this city, was selected Grand Deputy by a very complimentary vote. Col. M. is an enthusiastic and splendid worker in any cause in which he enlisted, and we are glad the lodge has honored itself by honoring Col. Mabson with its confidence. Joe C. Hill, a good and faithful man has again been made Grand Secretary, in this the lodge has shown good judgment.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1881.
Hon. W. P. Canady, Editor Wilmington Post:

I took a trip to the above city this week thinking a few days recreation from business would be a little improving to one who does not have a great deal of leisure. On arriving here we found the U. S. Court in session, Judge Dick presiding, with a large attendance of this judicial district, this together with the excursionists arriving here en route to Atlanta, furnished an excellent opportunity for meeting a number of our best old leading friends of the west. Among whom may be mentioned, Judge Dick, Hoss, O. H. Dockery, D. A. Jenkins, J. B. Crittenden, S. L. Frogden, Solicitor J. E. Boyd, Col. R. R. Ray, C. J. Cole, Judge G. E. Robinson, Judge Byram, Gen. E. Barringer, Col. Myers and many others of our western friends, of course we tried to leave them all well posted. We next visited Biddle Institute and were kindly received by Rev. Dr. Mattoon, President, and after visiting the different departments and listening to the recitations of the different classes, our conclusion was that Biddle will furnish some graduate, soon to come. By the way, I dropped in at the post office and paid Postmaster Jenkins a brief call, this may be claimed as the most pleasant part of our visit. This distinguished representative of our government is in every way up with the progress of this progressive age. The very excellent manner in which the business of his office is conducted and his uniform courtesy has won for him the well merited confidence of the entire people of this section. We are satisfied that under the leadership of W. P. Canady in the east and Mr. Jenkins in the west the country will be safe.

CORPORATE.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Coffee.

Personal.

Mr. E. B. Sanders, of Onslow county, was in the city on yesterday looking finely.

Mr. Geo. D. Scoville, of Fayetteville, has been in Wilmington for several days.

Mr. Joe H. Whiteman has been up west on a trip looking out for Post.

Col. W. P. O'Farrell has been in the city for a few days.

Mr. R. M. Wescott, of Smithville, was in town Monday last.

Hon. J. R. Upson has resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. E. F. Martin was in to see us and informs us that he has his railroad to Jacksonville in good shape and he expects to build the road. Capt. Frank Wooten says will open books of subscription on Monday.

Hon. Olander Hubbs, member of Congress, will accept our thanks for copies of Congressional Records and other courtesies, by the way those of Mr. Hubbs' friends who desire to visit or write him on business will find him at the Tremont House, Washington, D. C.

Washington hotels are all making money by the large number of office seekers to be found on hand in that city from all parts of the country.

Capt. Jas. F. Divine left here on Thursday night on a business trip to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. R. R. Bridgers was in New York on Thursday attending a meeting of the railroad magnates of the country.

We met Mr. Walters, the Baltimore millionaire and one of the largest stockholders in Southern railroads in Philadelphia a few days ago and he speaks in glorious terms of the future of the South and believe the interest of capitalists will be in this direction.

The way to prosecute in all criminal offenses is made plain and easy by the law.

If parties prosecuted, in our state courts for offenses, in counties in which this illegal exclusion of colored persons exists, prefer such a course, it is easy to move to quash the indictments. Parties aggrieved have a choice of jurisdiction, with ultimate appeal in either tribunal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Very respectfully,

J. W. ALBERTSON.

SMITHVILLE ITEMS.

On last Sunday we mentioned the fact that a white man in this city was charged with committing a rape on a colored married woman, &c. On yesterday we made enquiry at the Court House concerning the matter, when the following statement was made to us by one of the Court House officials: On or about the 2d day of December a colored woman made her appearance at the office of J. C. Millis, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of New Hanover, and made affidavit that a white man, whose name we will not now give, had committed rape on her.

The Justice at once issued a warrant for the man's arrest, but he was kept out of the way for several days, and finally the warrant was taken from the Deputy Sheriff by J. C. Millis, the J. P., and the woman and her husband went to their home, but were subsequently sent after by the Magistrate, who has no doubt but what they will subscribe the necessary amount of stock to build the road.

SMITHVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. J. T. Harper, the employee of Mr. Henry Bacon, the man who has allowed Mr. Harper to make thousands of dollars out of the government by his (Bacon's) mismanagement of the government engineering business at Smithville, is getting up a petition to have his man, Bacon, retained in the service of the Engineer Department of the government, and we learn that all the employees were requested by Harper and have signed the paper, and the balance of the signers were men under obligations to Mr. Harper, either for employment, or goods sold on credit. The impudence of such a transaction is certainly very great. A man who is undergoing investigation for irregularities in transacting the government affairs, who is charged with allowing one of his employees to make thousands of dollars by favors that was not allowed to others; for the employee, right in the face and while this investigation is going on, to get up such a petition is certainly very remarkable. The future may explain the cause of this, but we are certainly not prepared to believe the opinions of others concerning the matter. That something is wrong we have no doubt, but that justice will be done in the end as sure as there is a man called Henry Bacon in North Carolina.

ENTERPRISE.—It is not often that our city can boast of a man of real enterprise; in fact we have so little enterprise here, that when a small spark of that article exhibits itself, we feel that a public meeting should be held at once and resolutions of thanks passed and tendered the possessor of so glorious a merit. Now and then, however, we find one who will break away from the old beaten paths of our people, and strike out for himself with such boldness and manliness that even other and larger cities than Wilmington would be honored by him: There are in this city a few young men just growing up, and a still smaller number who have entered business who evidently possess enterprise, go-a-headitiveness and other material necessary to make successful business men.

Now, if the above statement is true, and we have the authority of two respectable citizens to that effect, there has never been a greater outrage committed by a Justice of the Peace in this state. It is infamous. The Magistrate himself should be in jail for his high handed star chamber trials. This is not the first; there has other cases fully as outrageous as this occurred. The course of Millis in his manner of proceeding neither has warrant of law or decency to back him. We hope that Solicitor Moore and the next grand jury will look after this matter. We understand there are other officials mixed up in it, who require the grand jury's attention.

Congressional Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitter to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisons; and where matter of the system—add more.

The 20th year meeting of Carolina Lodge No. 132, K. of W. will be held on the 1st and 2d Th. week of each month.

A man of the experience, judgment,

To the Colored People.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1881.

There will be a meeting of the colored citizens of Onslow county, at Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 7th day of January next, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering their rights as citizens of North Carolina, especially to enforce the laws of the United States, relating to the privation of their race as jurors in the state courts heretofore made in this county. All interested are respectfully invited to attend.

J. B. EVERETT, chairman.

MASONIC.—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the state of North Carolina, F. A. A. Y. Masons, met in Annual Convention, Dec. 13th, 1881, at Goldsboro; Most Worshipful J. W. H. presiding.

At the call of the roll 169 representa-

tives were present; the convention was opened by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages (in the bean, not ground), bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34," strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41," mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, good quality, honest quantity reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted coffee in pound packages, "No. 34" or "No. 41." Do not be put off with any other kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also fur-

nish the "iced" coffee-pot, the sim-

plest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in

existence. Grocers who sell our coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,

Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Uf-

fe Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food

products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use Thurber's brands.

Never spend more than you make is

the true policy. But many of our people

spend all they can get credit for.

James W. Hood, Grand Master; W. J. Moore, Deputy Grand Master; J. D. Morgan, G. S. Warden; G. J. Warden.

DIRECTOR DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

1st Dist., E. M. Davis; 2d Dist., A. G. Oden; 3d Dist., Geo. L. Mabson; 4th Dist., R. H. Simmons; 5th Dist., F. J. H. Blackman; 6th Dist., I. B. Abbott, Grand Registrar; M. W. Brown, Chaplain; E. W. Hoke, Master of Ceremonies; G. A. Farrel, Marshal; W. Peihel, Sword Bearer; J. L. Clements, Standard Bearer; Ed. R. Duddy, Lecturer; J. H. Brown, Senior Deacon; J. T. Morehead, Junior Deacon; Geo. W. Price, Jr., Pursuivant; H. H. Simmons, Senior Steward; W. H. Foreman, Junior Steward.

The next meeting will take place in Fayetteville, N. C., 2nd Tuesday of December, 1882.

The North American Review for Decem-

ber is in all respects a good number.

The writers without exception are men eminently competent for the tasks assigned to them, while of the subjects discussed, there is not one which does not possess a living interest.

Indeed, were one called upon to enumerate the contentions that are daily exercising men's minds, those treated of in this number of the Review would certainly occur to him among the first. The most important and most opportune of all the articles is one by the Hon. John A. Kasson entitled "The Monroe Doctrine in 1881". In this statesmanlike paper, or pronunciamento, as it might not inaptly be called and is certain to be regarded by foreign publicists, the obligation of the United States government to effectually assert its supremacy throughout the Western Hemisphere is demonstrated both by the arguments of authority and precedent, and upon the grounds of reason. Then follows a discussion of the Death Penalty, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Judge Samuel Hand and Wendell Phillips. The policy of Mr. Gladstone's government toward Ireland is strenuously defended by Mr. H. O. Arnold Foster, son of its chief secretary for Ireland. This paper is given more space than any other in the magazine.

AS UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLERKS.—

2 Copies for \$2.00 (With a costly steel engraving).

3 " " 4.00 (With a costly steel engraving).

4 " " 6.00 (With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, as a gift).

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33 " " 64.00 (With an extra steel engraving, or photograph album).

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1881.
Col. W. P. CANADAY:

DEAR SIR:—Your application to me for my professional opinion upon certain questions submitted, has been received, with your proffer of such compensation I shall deem reasonable, and as I see no reason why I should not comply with your application, I have attempted to do so, and herewith furnish you with the result of my labor.

I understand your questions to be these:

I. Whether in the selection of jury lists the County Commissioners can rightfully select all whites, and altogether exclude colored men from such service.

You say the fact exists that in many counties of the state colored men are so excluded, that in such counties there are never any other than white jurors; although there are in such counties a large population of colored people, and many colored citizens qualified for the service.

II. Whether the Federal Constitution and laws of the United States as to such matters are not in force and to be obeyed by the state officers of North Carolina.

III. Whether such officers are not amenable and in what way and forum, for any disobedience of the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and laws in this regard.

IV. If other injurious consequences to the general public will not flow from this official disregard of the national legislation.

The questions are of the utmost importance, but not difficult, for each and all of them have been closed by judicial decision in the Court of the highest authority in the nation.

In so far as the Constitution of the United States has touched the questions immediately, the provisions will be found in the three late amendments, 13th, 14th, 15th. These and the legislation in pursuance thereof, cover the whole matter.

By the 13th, slavery and involuntary servitude except for crime, after conviction, within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, are prohibited. This prohibition covers every form of "serfage, vassalage, peonage, villeinage or other compulsory service," whereby one person might be made subject to another.

The language though prohibitory is of positive, affirmative action and effect, conferring the blessed boon of freedom upon all alike; and rendering to every one within the domain of the nation, the right to be a freeman: unless by his own criminal act, of which he shall have been duly convicted he shall forfeit this privilege and immunity.

The 14th amendment creates, or recognises, or defines a citizenship of the United States, and of the states, co-ordinate in a native or naturalized inhabitant, and brings thereby this dual relation of the person to two sovereignties, more effectually within the fold of the national protection, by broadening its organic powers beyond the ancient limits, and strengthening them beyond the ancient vigor. It does all this by ordaining that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States; and of the state wherein they reside." It prohibits to a state "to make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: It forbids a state to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and declares that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

The 15th contains a self prohibition, as well as one to the states, in declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." So that by no agency of the United States in any of its departments; nor of the states in theirs, can this right of suffrage implied in the above prohibition be abridged because of race or color, so long as the Constitution of the United States remains unaltered. Neither Congress nor legislature can distinctively deny or impair it.

Whatever may have been thought by many of the circumstances under which, and the methods by which, these amendments were adopted, they have passed into judgment, and become like the whole organic law, of which they are components, the supreme law of the land;

North Carolina has ratified them, and moulded her legislation upon them.

With them in force she has asserted the paramount allegiance of her citizens "to the Constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the state in contravention thereof, can have any binding force." Constitution of North Carolina art. 1 sec. 5.

And notwithstanding the presence of these amendments in the National Constitution, she declares in her that she will "ever remain a member of the American Union, and that the people thereof are part of the American nation." Meaning thereby I suppose, that she will continue to be a member of the United States, and that her people are a portion of the people thereof. Art. 1, sec. 5.

When it is remembered that these amendments are the direct act of the people for the people, we cannot wonder at the sincere and social manifestations exhibited in the above citations

from the state Constitution. Emphatic at least, if not glowing. Early in the History of these Amendments were their primary object and purpose judicially ascertained. In the "Slaughter House cases," the Supreme Court of the United States said: "No one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose found in all the amendments, lying at the foundation of each, and without which none of them would have been suggested: We mean the freedom of the slave race, the security and firm establishment of that freedom, and the protection of the newly made freeman and citizen from the oppressions of those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over them. Wallace 71.

And in a later case the same Court speaking of that clause in the 14th Amendment, which declares that a state shall not "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Enquires, "What is this but declaring, that the law in the states shall be the same, for the black as for the white, that all persons, whether colored or white shall stand equal before the laws of the states, and in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendments were primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by law, because of their color. Strader vs. West Va., 10 Otto 307.

To such an extent was the colored race the object of the amendments, that the Court "very much doubted, whether any action of a state, not directed by way of discrimination against the negroes as a class will ever be held to come within the purview of these provisions."

North Carolina has not by any statute

or ordinance authorised, sanctioned, encouraged or allowed any discrimination obnoxious to these amendments. And her judicial decisions have been in keeping with her legislation for she accepts and respects the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as authority in all matters of which it has the ultimate cognizance. See opinion by Ruffin J. in Oldham vs. First National Bank of Wilmington, on the hearing alleged that the District Court had no jurisdiction of the matter charged against him, that the indictment laid no accusation of a punishable offence, and that his imprisonment was unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, or any law passed in pursuance thereof, and was in violation of his rights, and those of the state of Virginia: and the state petitioned also, settling up that she was deprived of her judicial officer, and both the petitions prayed his discharge.

The Supreme Court held, 1st. That the act of the 1st March, 1875, is unconstitutional.

2d. That no agency of the state in any of its departments shall violate the amendments 13th, 14th, above recited, or the acts of Congress intended to enforce their provisions.

3d. That they, the amendments, were intended to secure equal rights to all persons and that Congress was vested with power to enforce them by appropriate legislation acting on the persons who are the agents of the state.

4th. That such officer as is charged

with the selection of juries in so acting, acts ministerially, and although he derives his authority from the state, is bound to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. Ex parte

Neal vs. 10 Otto 340.

But the court also held that the constitutional provision is broader than those of section 641, and that it may affect subordinate agents of the state either executive or judicial, criminally misuse the state law to deny the equal protection of the laws, which the United States Constitution enjoins, and that this action will be exerted in the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error to the state court, over whose judgment it will assume supervision. Virginia vs. Rives, 10 Otto 319.

It will be commended Thursday, September 1st, and will contain in a condensed form, all the contents of the latest section of the Agricultural and Producing Interests of the Country—the facilities of the Bureau of the Census, and the Department of Agriculture, giving full reports of all that occurs at the national center of Literature, Science, and Art, and in the various Executive Departments.

It will be furnished a special feature.

The location of the Social and Political Events and Gasoline photographic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, and will cover each in a full record of the latest news abroad and world events.

Its Special Correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature.

In the columns of the Daily, Evening, and City News, the management intend to maintain the high standard already attained, and much time and care will be given to the preparation of news from time to time suggested by the requirements of a first-class newspaper.

THE ISSUE OF THE

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The location of the Social and Political Events and Gasoline photographic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, and will cover each in a full record of the latest news abroad and world events.

Its Special Correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature.

In the columns of the Daily, Evening, and City News, the management intend to maintain the high standard already attained, and much time and care will be given to the preparation of news from time to time suggested by the requirements of a first-class newspaper.

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